

USDA Foreign Agricultural Service

# GAIN Report

Global Agricultural Information Network

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## **Russian Federation**

### **Livestock and Products Annual**

#### **Russia 2018 Livestock and Products Annual**

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**Report Highlights:**

In 2017, a ban on imports of Brazilian meat removed more than 330,000 MT of pork and 190,000 MT of beef from the Russian market. Lower imports in 2018 motivated growth in domestic production. Pork production increased 8.8 percent, while beef reversed its decline. In 2019, beef production is forecast to grow 1.1 percent to 1.355 MT (CWE). Pork production is forecast to increase 1.4 percent as domestic demand remains limited. Consumption of red meat is also unlikely to grow in 2019 as meat prices are expected to remain high. Leading Russian companies continue to seek opportunities in international markets, however animal health issues are a constraint to export growth.

## **General Information**

*NOTE: USDA unofficial data excludes Crimean production and exports. As of June 2014, the Russian Federal State Statistics Service (Rosstat) began incorporating Crimean production and trade data into its official estimates. Where possible, data excludes information attributable to Crimea.*

## **Trade Restrictions**

On July 12, 2018, President Putin signed decree No. 420 extending Russia's ban on imports of agricultural products from countries that applied economic sanctions against Russia. (For detailed information and a list of banned products, please refer to GAIN reports [RS1741](#) and [RS1754 Russia Expands Food Import Ban to Swine and By-Products](#)). Russian countersanctions continue to influence trade in pork and beef, as well as trade in slaughter animals. Purebred breeding pigs and cattle are excluded from this ban. In addition, on December 1, 2017, the Russian Federal Service for Veterinary and Phytosanitary Surveillance (VPSS) began restricting Brazilian pork and beef imports after detecting multiple cases of ractopamine, a feed additive that is currently prohibited in Russia. The Brazilian Animal Protein Association has issued a statement indicating that "the [Brazilian] industry is confident about the characteristics of its product, and ensures that pork exported to Russia does not contain ractopamine." Brazilian authorities have been negotiating with VPSS to investigate the issue and lift the restrictions; however, as of the date of the report, the Russian ban on Brazilian meat remains in place.

## **Executive Summary**

### **Cattle Production**

Cattle inventories are forecast to decline to 18,450 million head in 2019, a 0.02 percent decrease from the 18,564 million head estimated in 2018. The decline in inventories is attributed to shrinking dairy herds at non-commercial backyard farms. The long-term decline in backyard production will continue due to demographic trends in rural areas and the inefficiency of backyard production. Meanwhile, total herd (beef and dairy) in commercial operations should stabilize in 2019.

### **Cattle Trade**

Countersanctions restricting agricultural imports from major western suppliers do not apply to live breeding cattle and genetics. Cattle imports, consisting mostly of purebred breeding dairy cattle, are forecast to reach 65,000 head in 2019. Cattle exports are forecast at 15,000, unchanged from 2018. Exports will remain insignificant due to high demand and strong prices for live cattle in the domestic market.

### **Beef Production**

Beef production is forecast to reach 1.355 million MT (CWE) in 2019, a 1.1 percent increase from the 1.34 million MT (CWE) expected in 2018. Approximately 84 percent of beef production still originates from the slaughter of spent dairy cows. Growing specialized beef operations are offsetting the reduction in beef production from dairies. Domestic beef producers continue to benefit from Russia's import restrictions placed on key world suppliers. Current beef prices are very favorable for local companies.

They are earning profits and they are able to accelerate output despite a relatively stagnant consumer demand for beef. Local production will continue to grow at the expense of declining imports.

### **Beef Consumption**

In 2019, beef consumption is forecast to decrease to 1.810 million MT (CWE) from the 1.823 million MT (CWE) expected in 2018. Beef will remain the most expensive and the least popular animal protein, especially as consumer purchasing power will likely stagnate in 2019.

### **Beef Trade**

Despite increased shipments from non-banned beef suppliers, Russia beef imports are forecast to decline by 20,000 MT (CWE) year-on-year to 495,000 MT in 2018 due to growing domestic production. A further 20,000 MT (CWE) decline to 470,000 MT (CWE) is forecast for 2019, assuming current trade restrictions remain in effect. Russian beef exports are forecast at 15,000 MT (CWE) in 2019 and 12,000 MT (CWE) for 2018. Growth of exports is unlikely due to domestic demand for local beef, and the relatively high price for Russian beef on the world market.

### **Swine Production**

Swine Inventories are forecast to grow 1.3 percent in 2019 to 24.2 million head, following a 3.5 percent growth anticipated in 2018. The number of pigs in large commercial operations will continue to rise, while animal stocks at smaller commercial farms and with backyard operators are expected to decline. A ban on Brazilian red meat removed over 330,000 MT of pork from the market, creating additional demand for pigs in 2018. The Ministry of Agriculture has revised its 2017 sow estimate to 2.924 million head and to 3.1 million head for 2018.

### **Swine trade**

Imports of slaughter pigs from key world suppliers are banned due to counter-sanctions. Imports of purebred breeding pigs will continue, and are forecast to remain stable at 5,000 head in 2019, unchanged from 2018. Ongoing concerns with African Swine Fever (ASF) will constrain Russian exports of live swine.

### **Pork Production**

Pork production is forecast to reach 3.310 million MT (CWE) in 2019, a 1.4 percent growth from 3.265 million MT (CWE) expected in 2018. The December 2017 ban on Brazilian imports removed over 330,000 MT of pork from Russian market. Prior to the trade restrictions, market signals were indicating the possibility of oversupply, particularly in the fourth quarter of 2017. The absence of Brazilian pork from the market created a boost for local production. Russian pig producers accelerated output, increasing production by 8.8 percent in 2018. The pace of the growth will likely slow in 2019 due to the structural limitations of Russian farms. The largest Russian pork companies have generally benefited from the current market situation. Industry leaders will continue to grow, even as competition is expected to intensify. Consolidation trends will continue.

### **Pork Consumption**

Pork consumption in 2019 is forecast at 3.315 million MT, the same level as expected in 2018. Consumption of pork is unlikely to increase in 2019 due to high feed prices and the increase in the Value Added Tax (VAT) to 20 percent.

## Pork Trade

Pork imports are forecast at 50,000 MT (CWE) in 2019, a decline of 40,000 MT (CWE) compared to 2018 due to continued trade restrictions and growing local production. Pork exports are forecast at 45,000 MT (CWE) in 2019, an increase of 5,000 MT from 2018. The Russian pork sector is self-sufficient, and leading companies are now looking for export opportunities to ship pork to new markets. However, ASF remains a concern and will constrain export growth.

## Cattle & Beef

Table 1. Russia: Cattle Numbers, 1,000 Head

Animal Numbers, Cattle	2017		2018		2019	
	Jan 2017		Jan 2018		Jan 2019	
Market Begin Year	USDA Official	New Post	USDA Official	New Post	USDA Official	New Post
Russia						
<b>Total Cattle Beg. Stocks</b>	18,568	18,638	18,380	18,564	0	18,500
<b>Dairy Cows Beg. Stocks</b>	7,560	7,376	7,410	7,318	0	7,275
<b>Beef Cows Beg. Stocks</b>	642	826	650	850	0	875
<b>Production (Calf Crop)</b>	6,480	6,705	6,400	6,700	0	6,760
<b>Total Imports</b>	66	66	65	90	0	65
<b>Total Supply</b>	25,184	25,409	24,845	25,354	0	25,325
<b>Total Exports</b>	14	15	15	15	0	15
<b>Cow Slaughter</b>	0	0	0	0	0	0
<b>Calf Slaughter</b>	0	0	0	0	0	0
<b>Other Slaughter</b>	6,460	6,500	6,380	6,515	0	6,550
<b>Total Slaughter</b>	6,460	6,500	6,380	6,515	0	6,550
<b>Loss</b>	330	330	320	324	0	310
<b>Ending Inventories</b>	18,380	18,564	18,130	18,500	0	18,450
<b>Total Distribution</b>	25,184	25,409	24,845	25,354	0	25,325

(1,000 HEAD)

NOTE: Not Official USDA data; Official USDA data is available at <http://apps.fas.usda.gov/psdonline/>

Table 2. Russia: Beef and Veal Production, Supply & Distribution (1,000 MT CWE<sup>1</sup>)

Meat, Beef and Veal	2017		2018		2019	
	Jan 2017		Jan 2018		Jan 2019	
Market Begin Year	USDA	New	USDA	New	USDA	New
Russia						

<sup>1</sup> CWE – Carcass Weight Equivalent

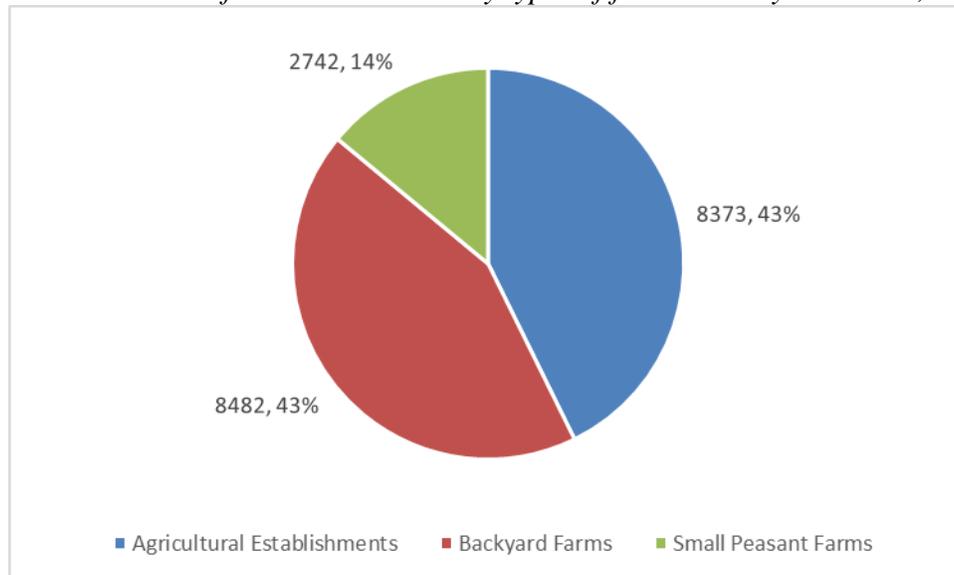
	Official	Post	Official	Post	Official	Post
<b>Slaughter (Reference)</b>	6,460	6,500	6,380	6,515	0	6,550
<b>Beginning Stocks</b>	0	0	0	0	0	0
<b>Production</b>	1,315	1,336	1,300	1,340	0	1,355
<b>Total Imports</b>	509	516	400	495	0	470
<b>Total Supply</b>	1,824	1,852	1,700	1,835	0	1,825
<b>Total Exports</b>	12	12	15	12	0	15
<b>Human Dom. Consumption</b>	1,812	1,840	1,685	1,823	0	1,810
<b>Other Use, Losses</b>	0	0	0	0	0	0
<b>Total Dom. Consumption</b>	1,812	1,840	1,685	1,823	0	1,810
<b>Ending Stocks</b>	0	0	0	0	0	0
<b>Total Distribution</b>	1,824	1,852	1,700	1,835	0	1,825

(1000 HEAD), (1000 MT CWE)

NOTE: Not Official USDA data; Official USDA data is available at <http://apps.fas.usda.gov/psdonline/>

## Cattle Production

Chart 1. Russia: Distribution of cattle inventories by types of farms on July 1<sup>st</sup> 2018 1,000 head.



Source: Rosstat

Cattle inventories are forecast to decline to 18,450 million head in 2019, a slight decrease from 18,500 million head expected by the end of 2018. A 0.2 percent decline in the 2019 cow herd (8.150 million head) is attributed to numbers in small non-commercial backyard farms. The long-term negative trend in backyard production began decades ago with the changing demography of rural areas and the inefficiency of backyard farms. At the same time, the total herd (beef and dairy) in commercial

operations (Agricultural Establishments and Small Peasant Farms) may reverse its long-term decline and stabilize in 2019.

The dairy herd size in larger scale industrialized farms will likely continue to decline, as milk farms modernize and produce more milk from fewer cows. Growth in beef cow inventories may also offset the decline of dairy cow numbers. Beef cow inventories in large and small commercial farms are forecast to reach 875,000 head.

*Table 3. Russia: Beef and Dairy Cows Herd as of July 1, 2018*

	2017	2018	change , %	change, numbers
All Farms	8316. 56	8259. 56	-0.69%	-56.99
Agricultural Establishments ( <i>commercial operations</i> )	3346. 37	3309. 17	- <b>1.11%</b>	<b>-37.20</b>
Backyard Farms ( <i>noncommercial operation, products are consumed on farm</i> )	3725. 614	3669. 879	-1.50%	-55.74
Small Peasant Farms ( <i>commercial operations</i> )	1245. 734	1281. 669	<b>2.88%</b>	<b>35.93</b>

*Source: Rosstat*

According to the Ministry of Agriculture, in 2017, approximately 16 percent of total beef production, or 452,600 MT (live weight), originated from specialized beef cattle. A decade ago, this share was less than 2 percent. Russia's beef cattle herd reached 3.6 million head in 2017, including 2.7 million head in commercial operations, and approximately 1 million head in backyard farms. Commercial operations are driving the development of the Russian beef sector. Thirty percent (626,000 head) of beef cattle in commercial operations are located at farms of the Central Federal District, 23 percent (490,000 head) in the South Federal District, and 18 percent (368,000 head) in the Volga Federal District – these regions are emerging as centers of beef cattle production in Russia.

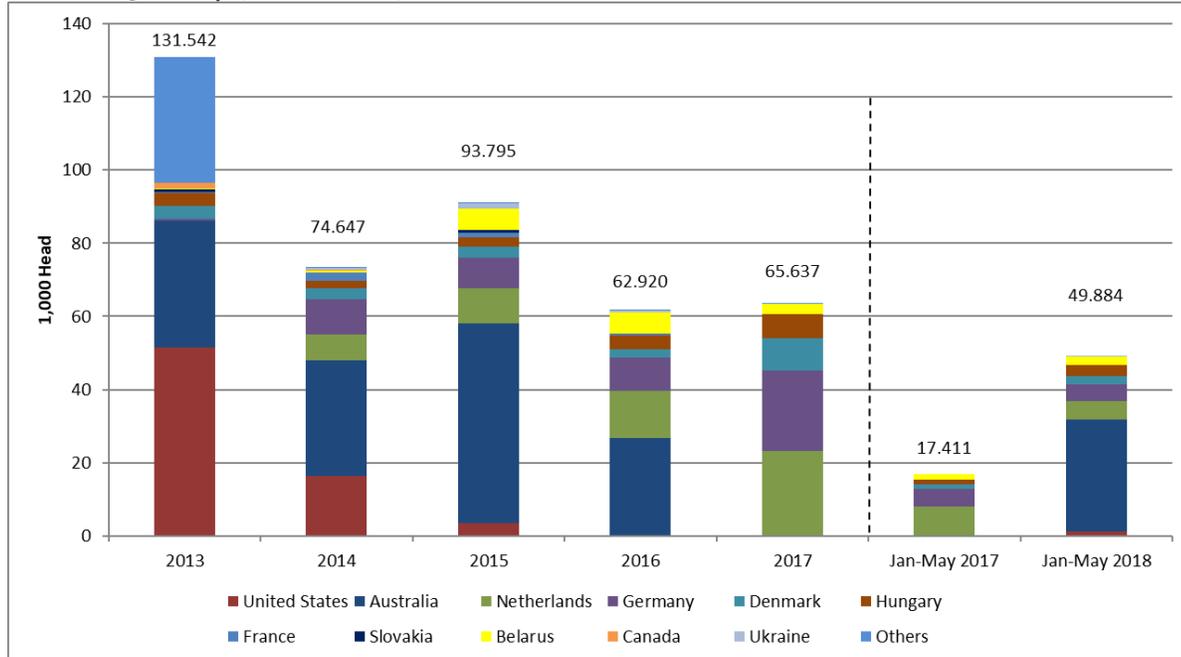
In 2014- 2016, the Russian Government spent 21.7 billion rubles to support 609 beef cattle projects. The State program to support beef production aims to increase the commercial beef herd to 2.95 million head by 2020.

According to the Ministry of Agriculture, at the end of 2017, there were 316 purebred breeding beef cattle herds or approximately 191,000 cows listed in the State Breeding Register. There are officially 12 beef cattle breeds in this register. The most popular are Aberdeen Angus, Kalmyk, Hereford, and Kazakh White Headed cattle.

According to the Ministry of Agriculture, in 2017, the average weight of slaughter beef cattle was 409 kg. (live weight). Average weights vary from region to region, from 603 kg. (live weight) in Briansk to 284 kg. (live weight) in the Republic of Kalmykia.

## **Cattle Trade**

Chart 2. Russian Imports of Live Cattle, Calendar Year: 2013-2017, & Year To Date: 05/2017 & 05/2018 Quantity (1,000 Head)



Source: Federal Customs Service of Russia

Counter-sanctions restrictions on agricultural imports do not apply to live cattle or genetic material. The forecast is based on the assumption that no restrictions on livestock and beef imports will be imposed in 2018-2019. Cattle imports are forecast at 65,000 head in 2019, a decline from the 90,000 head expected in 2018. Cattle exports are forecast at 15,000 head, unchanged from 2018. Exports remain insignificant due to high demand and strong prices for live cattle in the domestic market.

In January-May 2018, Russia imported 49,884 head of live cattle. Imports increased 185.5 percent YTD, mostly due to the Miratorg purchase of 30,728 Australian steers for slaughter. Demand for slaughter cattle increased after the ban on Brazilian beef imports. This led local beef producers to resume imports of slaughter steers from Australia.

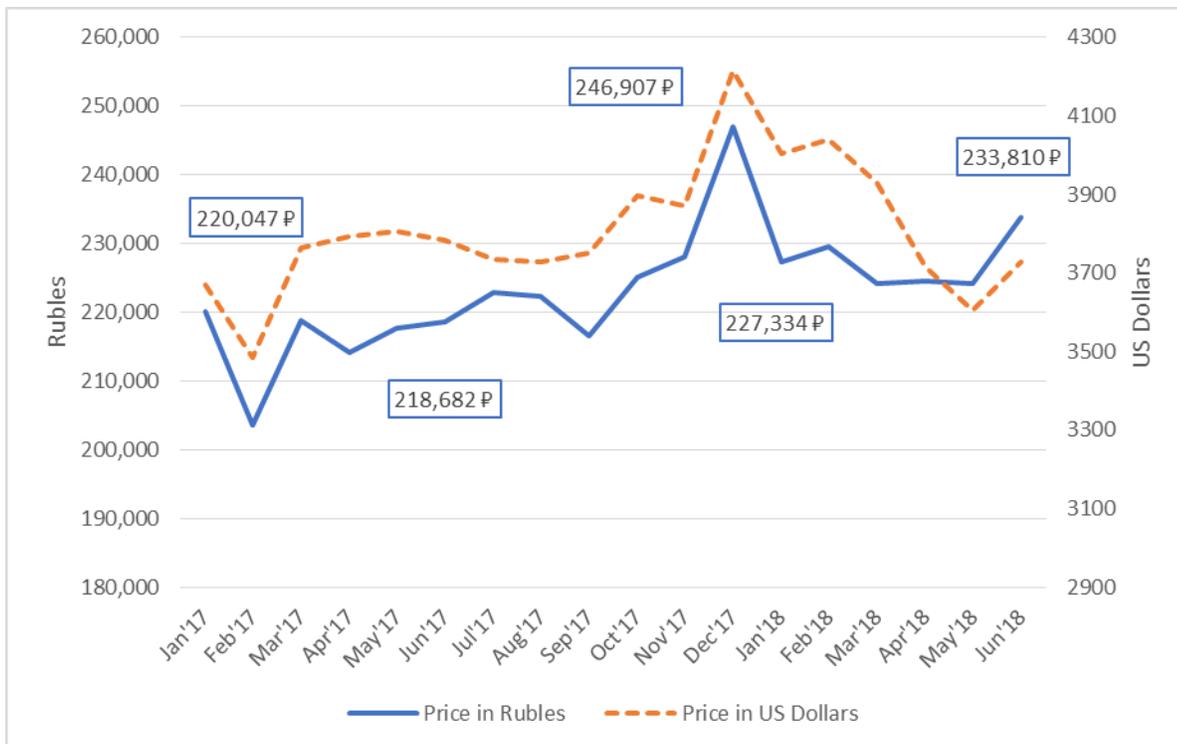
In 2018, Russia continued to import purebred breeding dairy heifers from the European Union, the United States and Belarus at a level comparable to 2017. This trade is forecast to remain stable in 2019. Russia is continuing efforts to improve the dairy herd and there is a need for quality heifers and genetic material. Countersanctions do not limit imports of purebred breeding animals. Furthermore, purebred breeding cattle, as well as semen and embryos, are exempt from VAT payments<sup>2</sup>. The exemption remains in effect until December 31, 2020.

## Beef Production

<sup>2</sup> The VAT exemption is also applicable to purebred breeding animals and genetic material of other agricultural animals including poultry (hatching eggs), swine, sheep, goats, and horses. In the case of imports, the exemption shall be granted upon the submission of the documents to Customs in accordance with the Federal law 123 FZ – 08.03.1995 On Livestock Breeding.

Beef production is forecast to grow 1.1 percent, from 1.34 million MT (CWE) in 2018 to 1.355 million MT (CWE) in 2019. While approximately 84 percent of Russian beef production still originates from the slaughter of spent dairy cows, growth in specialized beef operations will offset production declines from the dairies. Russia currently imports approximately 27 percent of the beef it consumes, so prices of imported beef have a clear impact on the domestic market. Current high beef import prices are favorable for local companies, as they gain better profits and can accelerate output.

*Chart 3. Average Producer Prices for Frozen beef in Russia in January 2017- June 2018 (Rubles per MT).*



Source: Rosstat

Wholesale prices for beef peaked in December 2017 at 246,907 rubles per MT (4,214 US dollars per MT<sup>3</sup>) after the halt of Brazilian imports. Non-banned beef suppliers have increased shipments, while local beef producers have also increased supply. Russian commercial operations added over 35,000 MT (live weight) of beef in January-June 2018 compared to 2017. Miratorg increased production by adding more than 30,000 steers from Australia to existing inventories in Briansk, Kursk and Orel. Overall beef consumption, however, has remained flat, as the increase in local production has simply replaced Brazilian imports. In the first quarter of 2018, the wholesale price of beef declined. Prices from non-banned suppliers average 7 to 10 percent higher than prices in 2018. The 10 percent depreciation of the ruble against the U.S. dollar has further pushed imported beef prices upward. According to Rosstat, an average producer price for frozen beef in June 2018 was 233,810 rubles per

<sup>3</sup> Average Nominal Exchange Rate Ruble to US Dollar in December 2017 58.59 rubles per US Dollar Source: Central Bank of Russia <http://www.cbr.ru/statistics/?PrtId=svs>

MT, a 5.3 percent decline since the beginning of 2018, but, still, 6.3 percent higher than the price in June 2017.

Again, according to Rosstat beef production in Russia was 1.083 million MT (live weight) in the first half of 2018, an increase by 22,031 MT (live weight), or 2.08 percent compared to the same period in 2017. Commercial farms accounted for almost all of this growth during the period January-June 2018. Smaller agricultural organizations increased production by 6.3 percent (27,806 MT), reaching 469,999 MT. Likewise, small peasant farms have also grown 7.78 percent, reaching 99.8 MT in the year-to-date. Meanwhile, the long-term decline in backyard operations continues. Backyard farms produced 513,200 (live weight) MT of beef in the first half of 2018, a 2.28 percent from the same period in 2017. Backyard farms still account for 47.4 percent of the total beef supply, but this share continues to decline.

*Table 4. Beef production by types of farms in January-June 2017 and 2018 (1,000 MT live weight, %)*

	January-June 2017	January-June 2018	change, %	change, MT
All Farms	1060.777	1082.854	2.08%	22.077
Agricultural Establishments (commercial operations)	442.193	469.999	6.29%	27.806
Backyard Farms (noncommercial operation, produce is consumed on farm)	526.3	513.2	-0.02489	-13.1
Small Peasant Farms (commercial operations)	92.6	99.8	7.78%	7.2

*Source: Rosstat*

In the first half of 2018, beef production grew in six out of eight Russia's Federal Districts. The biggest growth, 9,500 MT, was in the Central Federal District, where Russia's leading beef producers are located. Production also increased in Siber FD by 6,007 MT, Volga FD 3,716 MT, Southern FD 3,149 MT, Ural 2,522 MT and the Far East 500 MT.

The biggest growth of beef production in the first half of 2018 was in Bryansk region of the Central Federal District, where the industry leader, Miratorg has a beef processing plant and its largest feedlots. In addition to Bryansk, Miratorg also operates farms in Kursk, Orel, Kaluga, Smolensk, Tula and Kaliningrad regions. In 2017, Miratorg produced 82,000 MT of beef, a 32 percent increase from 2016. The company produced 51,600 MT of beef in the first half of 2018 and plans to further accelerate production by the end of the year. The estimated size of the company's current herd is 600,000 head, and is projected to increase to 1 million by 2024. Rapid growth in beef development projects requires significant investment that probably would not occur without state subsidies. For example, "Bryansk Meat Company", Miratorg's beef business unit, reported net loss of 2.4 billion rubles in 2017, even as company's sales increased from 13.6 to 16 billion rubles. Miratorg is not a public company, but some industry observers are speculating that losses may be closely linked to subsidy payments<sup>4</sup>. The second

<sup>4</sup> Articles in Russian: "[Beef Project of Miratorg Lost more than 2 Billion Rubles](#)" source: Agroiinvestor Magazine

biggest beef producing company “Zarechnoye” also reported a 1.1 billion ruble loss in 2017. According to the Russian Ministry of Agriculture, between 2014 and 2016, Russia’s beef production sector received 21.7 billion rubles in subsidies. The State has continued to support beef projects in 2018 via subsidized loans and a unified regional subsidy. It is not exactly clear how much State funding has been allocated to support beef projects, but the Bryansk and Voronezh regions, where “Miratorg” and “Zarechnoye” are located, are among the top recipients of these funds<sup>5</sup>. The biggest decline of beef production during the first half of 2018 (3,360 MT), happened in the North-Caucasus Federal District. Approximately 75 percent of cattle in North-Caucasus are kept in backyard farms, which are less efficient and are unable to follow the same strict veterinary rules as commercial farms. The traditional way of cattle farming and poor veterinary control over cattle movements contributed to this negative trend.

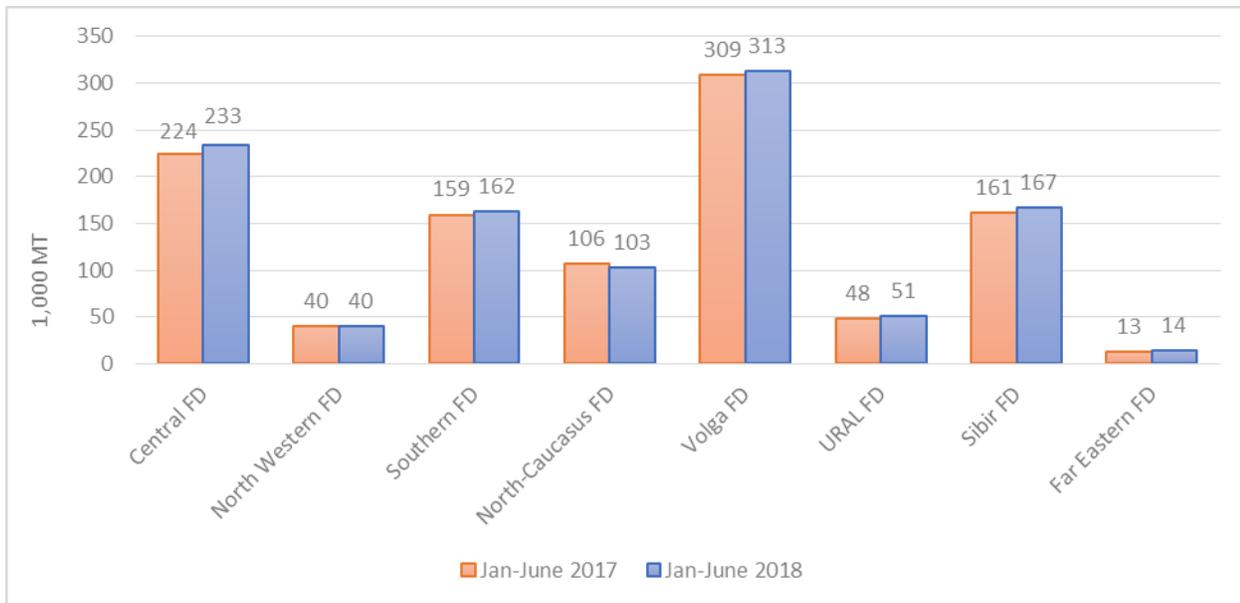
Bovine Leucosis Virus, Bovine Brucellosis, Foot and Mouth Disease, Lumpy Skin Disease (LSD), and Anthrax are major animal health threats to the development of the Russian beef industry.

According to available official data approximately 30 percent of commercial cattle in Russia are *Bovine Leucosis* positive; the share of BLV positive cattle in backyard operations is unknown. Russia’s veterinary rules prohibit products originated from BLV seropositive animals to enter the market. Veterinary legislation requires that beef products must originate from the farms with “no leucosis cases registered at the farm during the last 12 months”. Veterinary rules also require culling of all BLV-positive animals. Considering the share of BLV positive livestock, there is a widespread belief that enforcement, especially among small farmers, is a challenge. Enforcement of BLV legislation remains an unresolved issue, even as VPSS continues to report new BLV cases all over the country. In 2017, VPSS reported on 207 new BLV cases with 28,927 animals infected. BLV has been detected in 67 Russian regions.

*Chart 4: Russian Beef Production by Federal Districts in January-June 2017 and 2018 (1,000 MT live weight).*

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<sup>5</sup> Article in Russian: [A Year of New Subsidies. How the System Works after the Reform](#). Source: Agroiinvestor Magazine



Source: Rosstat

*Bovine Brucellosis* is also an endemic disease present in 36 Russian regions. VPSS detected 538 newly infected facilities in 2017, with 7,704 head lost due to Brucellosis. *Foot and Mouth disease* was confirmed in 5 infected areas in the Republic of Bashkortostan in 2017, and in 6 infected areas in Zabaikalskii Krai in 2018. Over 5.5 million head cattle a year in 32 buffer regions have been treated with FMD vaccine since 2005. However, the risk of outbreaks remains very high due to the epizootic challenges in neighboring Mongolia and China. The Russian veterinary service has reported progress in control of *Lumpy Skin Disease (LSD)* in 2017. In 2016, VPSS reported 17,843 head infected with LSD and 176,856 head susceptible across 16 regions. The number of registered LSD outbreaks declined from 313 in 2016 to 64 in 6 regions in 2017, with only 352 head infected. The figures prove the effectiveness of the vaccine to contain and prevent the disease. No cases of *Anthrax* have been registered in 2018, but the risk of infection remains very high due to contaminated soil in multiple locations<sup>6</sup>. For the most recent up-date on the diseases notifications and outbreaks reports, please refer to the official web site of the Russian Federal Service for Veterinary and Phytosanitary Surveillance ([VPSS](#)) and [OIE](#).

## Beef Consumption

In 2019, beef consumption is forecast to decrease to 1.810 million MT (CWE) from 1.823 million MT (CWE) in 2018. Beef will remain the most expensive and the least popular type of meat in 2018- 2019, as consumer purchasing power is not expected to increase significantly in 2019. The planned increase in the mandatory retirement age and the planned increase of the VAT tax in 2019 will have a negative impact on the purchasing power of the consumers. Real disposable incomes are expected to decline in 2019 due to anticipated increases in prices and production costs. The CBR forecasts inflation to remain around 4.5 percent in 2019. The market will remain unfavorable for beef because it is relatively the most expensive animal protein.

<sup>6</sup> Please refer to FAO report “Anthrax outbreaks a warning for improved prevention, control and heightened awareness.” For detailed information on Anthrax outbreak in reindeer population in Russia’s Yamal-Nenetsdistrict in 2016

In 2018, retail prices of bone-in beef were on average 24 percent higher than prices of comparable pork cuts. Boneless beef was 33 percent more expensive than boneless pork. Beef is two to three times more expensive chicken, which is by far the most popular animal protein for Russian consumers. Compared to other meat, the beef share of the market continues to relatively decline in retail, HRI and food processing use. At the consumer level, average beef prices have remained more or less stable as they did not follow the volatility of wholesale prices after the ban on Brazilian beef imports went into effect during the fourth quarter of 2017.

Chart 5. Consumer Prices for Pork and Beef in Russia in January 2017- June 2018

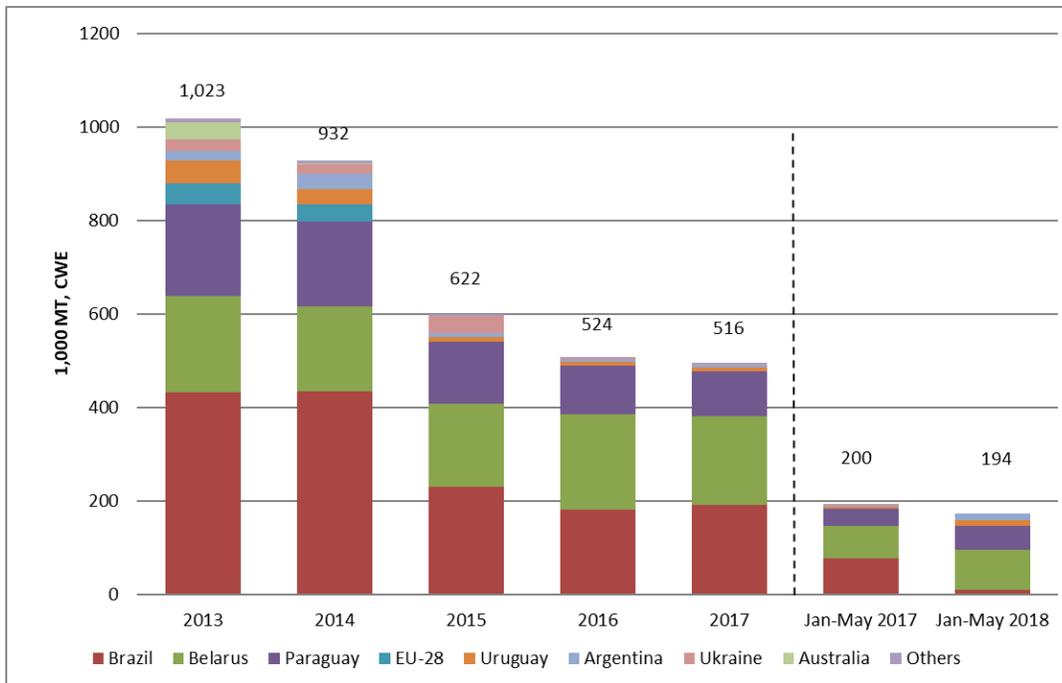


Source

: Rosstat

### Beef Trade

Chart 6. Russian Imports of Beef, CWE, Annual Series: 2013 - 2017, & Year To Date: 05/2017 & 05/2018 Quantity (MT); Major Suppliers



Source: Federal Customs Service of Russia

Despite increasing shipments from all non-banned beef suppliers, beef imports are forecast to decline by 20,000 MT (CWE) year-on-year to 495,000 MT in 2018 due to growing domestic production. A further 25,000 MT (CWE) decline (to 470,000 MT (CWE)) is expected in 2019, as local production will continue to grow and trade restrictions remain in effect.

Russia's December 2017 ban on Brazilian red meat had a clear impact on beef trade. In 2017, Brazil shipped 192,029 MT (CWE) of beef to Russia, accounting for 36.9 percent of total beef imports (compared to 88.2 percent of Brazilian share in Russia's pork imports). Russia imported 193,830 MT (CWE) of beef in January-May 2018, a 2.93 percent decline compared to the same period in 2017. Non-banned beef suppliers including Belarus, Paraguay, India, Uruguay, Columbia, and Argentina benefited from the situation and increased their beef exports to Russia during January-May 2018. Please refer to Trade table #11 for more detailed information.

The value of beef imports increased 7.02 percent YTD. On average, Russian importers paid USD 2,674 per MT of beef, which is a 10.26 percent increase from the same period in 2017. According to market research agency E-Meat, wholesale ruble prices for frozen beef imported from Latin American suppliers in June 2018 were 8.6 percent higher than in June 2017. Prices for Belarussian beef increased 3.1 percent during the same period. Expensive imports fuel wholesale prices and stimulate both the imports of live cattle for feedlots and growth of domestic production.

Frozen beef (HS Code 0202) accounts for 66.35 percent of the imports, fresh or chilled beef (HS Code 0201) for 31.76 percent, prepared or preserved beef is 1.89 percent of the imports.

The tariff rate quota trade regime for beef is expected to continue without changes in 2019. However, the importance of quota is weakening due to growing domestic production and the declining share of imports. Quota utilization rate has been declining over the recent years, and most likely will continue to

decline in 2019. Importers are allowed to bring in 40,000 MT of chilled and 530,000 MT of frozen beef under a 15 percent in-quota tariff rate (the out of quota rate is 55 percent). In-quota beef imports were 206,500 MT in 2017, a 39 percent utilization of the full quota. In January-May 2018, only 66,500 MT of were imported under in-quota tariff 12.5 percent of quota was utilized by the end of May 2018, a decline from the 18.3 percent quota utilization in May 2017.

Beef exports are forecast at 15,000 MT (CWE) in 2018 and in 2019. Growth of exports is unlikely as domestic demand for local beef remains stable, and the price of Russian beef in the international market remains relatively high. In January-May 2018, Russia exported 4,594 MT (CWE) of beef, exports increased 5.3 percent compared to the same period in 2017. Major destinations are Kazakhstan (1,093 MT; 24 percent of imports), Belarus (641 MT, 14 percent), Hong Kong (605 MT, 13 percent), Donetsk and Luhansk regions of Ukraine (407 MT, 9 percent), Georgia (402 MT, 9 percent), Azerbaijan (397 MT, 8.5 percent), Vietnam (330 MT, 7 percent), and Tajikistan (268 MT, 6 percent). In addition to these markets, Russia also exported smaller quantities of beef (under 100 MT) to 15 other countries. According to Russia's Customs Service, the total value of Russia's beef exports was USD 29.376 million in 2017, the average export price per one MT was USD 2,369.

## **Swine & Pork**

### **Swine Production**

Swine Inventories are forecast to grow 1.3 percent in 2019 to 23.8 million head, following 3.5 percent growth anticipated in 2018. The number of pigs in large commercial operations will continue to increase, while animal stocks at smaller commercial farms and backyards will decline.

Small commercial and homestead operations are unable to compete with large scale commercial production which is integrated with the feed supply chain and also with meat distribution channels. Also, small farms are generally unable to maintain bio-security and disease control measures at the level required by animal health regulations, especially with respect to African Swine Fever. Swine inventories have declined in backyard production and small peasant farms, by 6.86 and 4.34 percent during the first half of 2018. This decline will continue in the second half of the year, and in 2019.

*Table 5. Russia: Swine Numbers, 1,000 Head*

<b>Market Begin Year</b>	<b>2017</b>		<b>2018</b>		<b>2019</b>	
	<b>Jan 2017</b>		<b>Jan 2018</b>		<b>Jan 2019</b>	
<b>Russia</b>	<b>USDA Official</b>	<b>New Post</b>	<b>USDA Official</b>	<b>New Post</b>	<b>USDA Official</b>	<b>New Post</b>
<b>Total Beginning Stocks</b>	21,888	21,888	22,200	23,058	0	23,850

<b>Sow Beginning Stocks</b>	2,550	2,924	2,625	3,100	0	3,110
<b>Production (Pig Crop)</b>	42,645	43,600	44,330	46,500	0	46,950
<b>Total Imports</b>	7	6	5	4	0	4
<b>Total Supply</b>	64,540	65,494	66,535	69,562	0	70,804
<b>Total Exports</b>	5	6	5	8	0	10
<b>Sow Slaughter</b>	0	0	0	0	0	0
<b>Other Slaughter</b>	39,900	40,000	41,500	43,100	0	44,000
<b>Total Slaughter</b>	38,550	40,000	41,500	43,100	0	44,000
<b>Loss</b>	2,435	2,430	2,480	2,604	0	2,619
<b>Ending Inventories</b>	22,200	23,058	22,550	23,850	0	24,175
<b>Total Distribution</b>	64,540	65,494	66,535	69,562	0	70,804
(1,000 HEAD), (1,000 MT CWE)						

NOTE: Not Official USDA data; Official USDA data is available at <http://apps.fas.usda.gov/psdonline/>

Table 6. Russia: Pork Production, Supply & Distribution (1,000 MT CWE)

Meat, Swine Market Begin Year	2017		2018		2019	
	Jan 2017		Jan 2018		Jan 2019	
	USDA Official	New Post	USDA Official	New Post	USDA Official	New Post
<b>Russia</b>						
<b>Slaughter (Reference)</b>	39,900	40,000	41,500	43,100	0	44,000
<b>Beginning Stocks</b>	0	0	0	0	0	0
<b>Production</b>	2,960	3,000	3,050	3,235	0	3,310
<b>Total Imports</b>	375	375	200	45	0	40
<b>Total Supply</b>	3,335	3,375	3,250	3,250	0	3,350
<b>Total Exports</b>	37	37	20	44	0	50
<b>Human Dom. Consumption</b>	3,298	3,338	3,230	3,250	0	3,300
<b>Other Use, Losses</b>	0	0	0	0	0	0
<b>Total Dom. Consumption</b>	3,298	3,338	3,230	3,250	0	3,300
<b>Ending Stocks</b>	0	0	0	0	0	0
<b>Total Distribution</b>	3,335	3,375	3,250	3,295	0	3,350
(1,000 HEAD, 1,000 MT CWE)						

NOTE: Not Official USDA data; Official USDA data is available at <http://apps.fas.usda.gov/psdonline/>

Table 7. Swine herd as of July 1, 2018

	2017	2018	change, %	change, numbers
All Farms	23551.48	24617.45	4.53%	1065.97



	1,000 head	breeding farms			Crossbred breeding farms			Number of breeding farms	Purebred sows, total	
			1,000 head	%		1,000 head	%		1,000 head	%
01.01.2011	1600.0	67	46,0	2,9	129	59,0	3,6	196	105,0	6,5
01.01.2012	1839.1	62	49,0	2,7	117	51,0	2,8	179	100,0	5,4
01.01.2013	2067.4	51	42,0	2,0	102	45,5	2,2	153	87,5	4,2
01.01.2014	2399.8	50	50,0	2,1	67	34,1	1,4	117	84,1	3,5
01.01.2015	2582.6	52	49,6	1,9	64	38,5	1,5	116	88,1	3,4
01.01.2016	2807.5	49	49,5	1,8	64	42,0	1,5	113	91,5	3,3
<b>01.01.2017</b>	<b>2923.8</b>	<b>59</b>	<b>66,5</b>	<b>2,27</b>	<b>63</b>	<b>36,8</b>	<b>1,25</b>	<b>122</b>	<b>103,3</b>	<b>3,5</b>

Source: All Russian Research Institute of Animal Breeding

## Swine trade

After Russia lost the WTO dispute with the European Union in 2017, VPSS lifted the ASF related restrictions on pigs and pork imports from the EU. However, the country remains closed for EU slaughter pigs, because the Government of Russia immediately amended its counter-sanctions bill by adding live pigs to agricultural products restricted for imports on the grounds of the national security. (For more detailed information, please refer to GAIN report [RS1754 Russia Expands Food Import Ban to Swine and By-Products](#)). The ban excludes purebred breeding swine and genetics. Imports of purebred breeding pigs continue, and are forecast at 5,000 head, unchanged in 2018, and 2019 due to stable demand for quality animals.

Importers continue purchases of expensive breeding stock. According Russian Customs statistics, an average price per imported pig was USD 3,673 in 2018, a 72 percent price growth compared to 2017. During the period January-May 2018, Russia imported 501 purebred breeding pigs: from Canada (476 head), and Norway (25). Imports are still expected to reach 5,000 head by the end of 2018.

Russia exported 6,068 pigs to Georgia, Kazakstan, Kyrgyzstan, Ukraine, and Armenia. Exports are not expected to increase in 2019, mostly due to ASF related concerns.

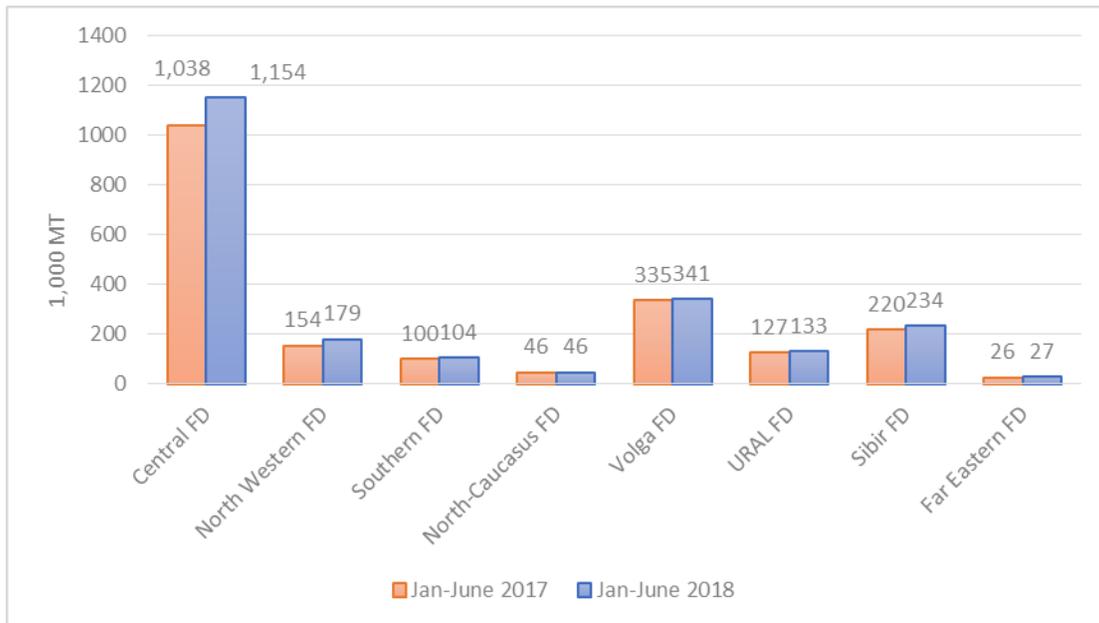
## Pork Production

Pork production is expected to reach 3.310 million MT (CWE) in 2019, a 2 percent growth from 3.235 million MT (CWE) anticipated in 2018.

The ban on Brazilian imports in December 2017 removed over 330,000 MT of pork from Russian market. During the fourth quarter of 2017, market signals were already indicating problems of oversupply. The ban on Brazilian pork spurred an increase in demand for local production. Russian pig producers accelerated the output, and are expected to produce almost 235,000 MT or 8 percent more than production levels in 2017. The pace of the growth will most likely slow in 2019 due to limited market for additional pork from Russian farms. The probability of a dramatic increase of exports is very low due the continued spread of ASF in the country. As domestic consumption of pork is unlikely to grow in 2019, producers are expected to limit production. In addition, relatively expensive feed will force producers to contain costs.

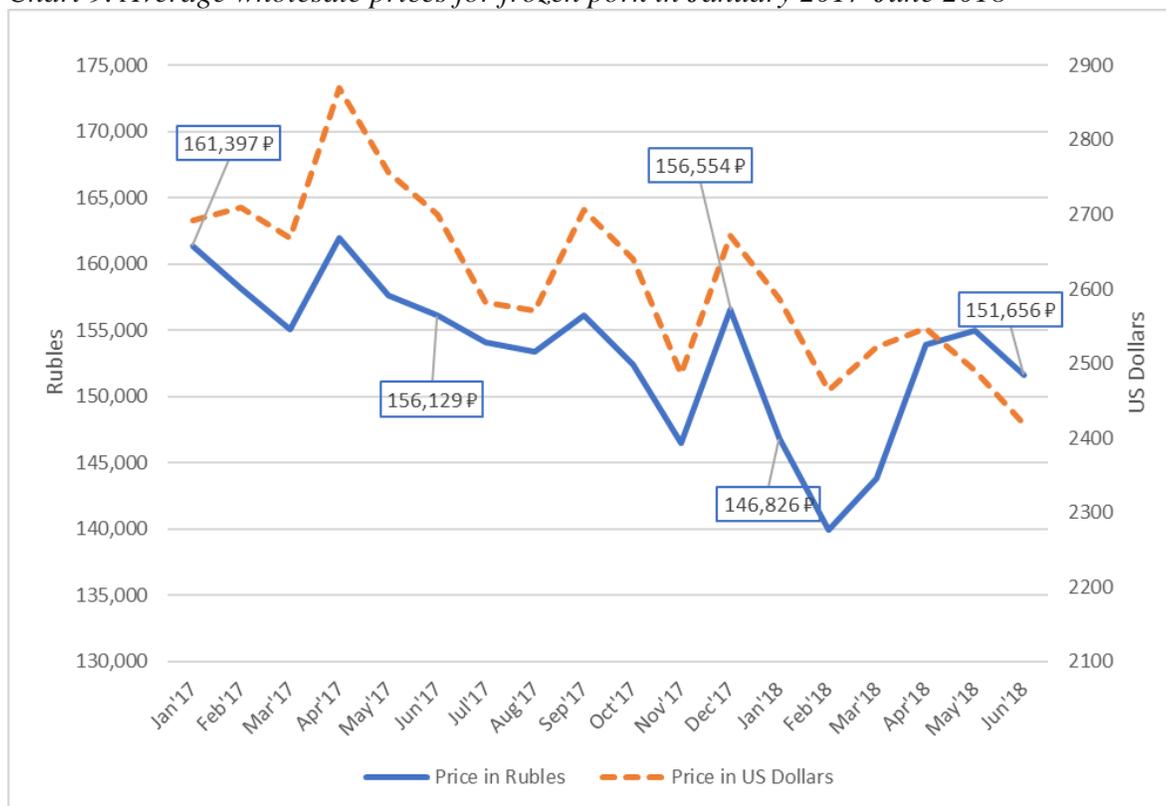
In January-June 2018 Russian pork production reached 2.219 million MT (live weight), an increase of 173,000 MT (live weight) compared to the same period in 2017. All farms of Federal Central district produced 1.154 million MT (live weight), an 11.2 percent production growth YTD. This district accounted for 52 percent of the total production in the first half of 2018.

Chart 8: Russian Pork Production by Federal Districts in January-June 2017 and 2018 (1,000 MT live weight).



Source: Rosstat

Chart 9. Average wholesale prices for frozen pork in January 2017-June 2018



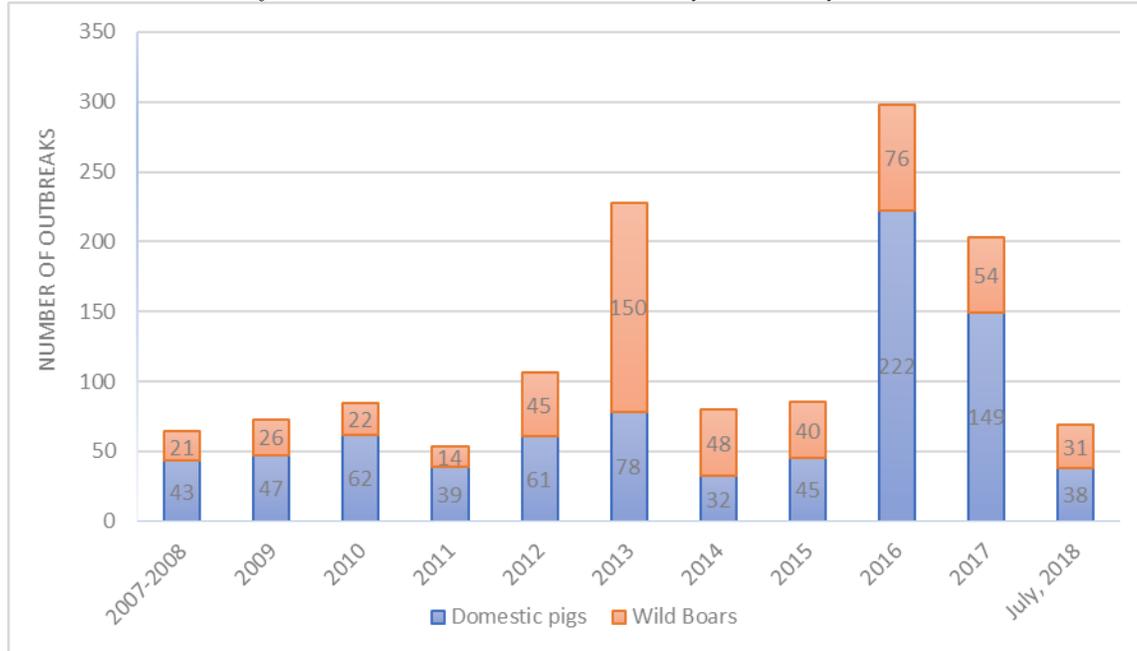
Source: Rosstat

The largest pork companies, mostly concentrated in the Central Federal district, have benefitted from the current situation. Industry leaders actively invested in new facilities, especially after Russian countersanctions on the West came into force. In 2014, the Russian Government started an Accelerated Import Substitution Program to motivate investment in pork production. Investment projects of the major Russian pork producers continue to receive state subsidies, mostly via subsidized loans. Many of these projects came into full operation in 2018. Leading companies also increased sow inventories at old and newly opened farms and are able to slaughter heavier pigs due to ample feed supplies after three years of record crops. These companies continue to enhance operations, improve herd performance, and benefit from their own distribution networks that extend from genetics to processing and retail. However, even the most efficient businesses remain very vulnerable to ASF<sup>7</sup>.

ASF remains the major animal health issue and is perhaps the biggest constraint for development of the pork industry in Russia. The virus was introduced to the country in 2007 and has since become endemic. New outbreaks have been detected monthly over the recent decade. Despite outstanding biosecurity measures taken by Russia's commercial pig producers, many companies have been hit by ASF: Miratorg, Rusagro, Cherkizovo, and others have detected ASF at their facilities in 2017-2018. Over the recent 12 months the virus has been detected for the first time in regions east of the Ural Mountains, in South Siberia and even in the Kaliningrad region. VPSS reported 69 outbreaks in 15 regions between January 1<sup>st</sup> and August 1<sup>st</sup> 2018; 38 cases were registered on pig farms and backyards.

<sup>7</sup> Articles in Russian: "[African Swine Fever Hit Rusagro Again](#)" source: Agroinvestor Magazine July 18, 2018 c "[Plague Reached Piglets](#)" source: Kommersant July 19, 2018

Chart 10. Number of ASF outbreaks in Russia January 2007-July 2018



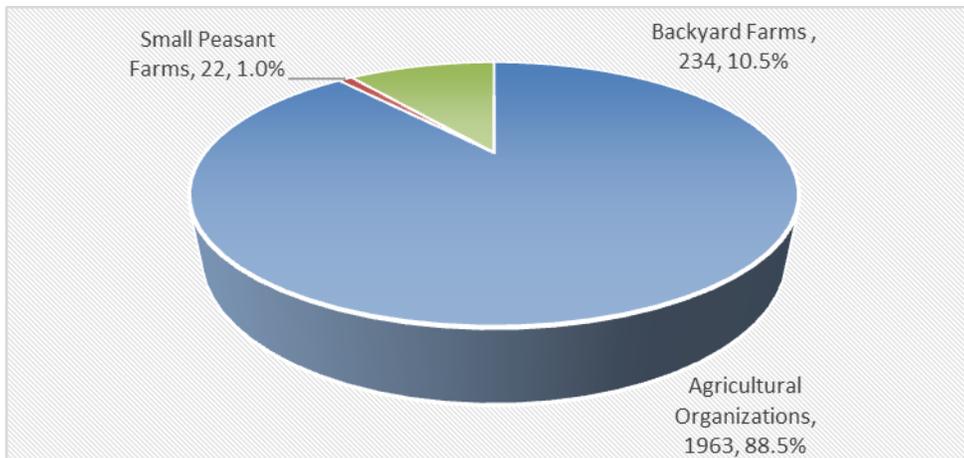
Source: Federal Customs Service of Russia

Russia's Ministry of Agriculture has stated that the ASF situation has resulted in a 14.2 billion ruble (approx. USD 220 million) loss to the State budget over the last few years. This amount includes expenditures for disease monitoring and eradication of infected pigs. Direct and indirect losses due to ASF are higher when calculated from an industry perspective. The indirect losses are particularly significant considering ASF related export restrictions on Russian pork.

Further spread of the disease is difficult to prevent because in the majority of cases they are traced to backyard production or to wild boar populations, and in these cases, eradication measures are very difficult to implement. Although backyard pig inventories have been shrinking over recent decades, homestead pigs remain an important source of income for many rural households.

Attempts to implement control in backyard farms often meet active or passive resistance to authorities. Some farmers, especially in economically depressed regions, maintain pigs to feed their own families and often find that the compensation for herd eradication is insufficient. In some cases, regional veterinarians have sided with farmers in resisting directives from the central veterinary authorities. Sometimes regional veterinary services prefer not to report the outbreak until it is an obvious disaster. Federal authorities have started initiating criminal investigations against regional veterinary officials who tried to hide ASF incidents (for example in Omsk and Orel regions). In several regions, veterinary authorities are now forcing the backyard producers to follow the same biosecurity rules as commercial operations, which in effect means a prohibition of homestead pork farming. ASF will continue to have a negative impact on the industry in 2019.

Chart: 11. Pork production by types of farms in January-July 2018 (1,000 MT live weight, %)



Source: Rosstat

## Pork Consumption

Pork consumption in 2019 is forecast at 3.3 million MT, slightly above the level expected in 2018. Russia's recent decision to increase the retirement age and raise VAT to 20 percent could have an impact on spending patterns.

Despite volatility in wholesale prices, consumption has remained stable. Prices declined month-on-month in December 2017, before the New Year holiday season. December is one of the traditional peaks of meat consumption, and that is when prices typically increase. Thus, a decline December suggests oversupply at the end of 2017. The price on bone-in pork was 255.45 rubles in June 2018, 1.4 percent less than in June 2017. The price for boneless pork cuts also declined 1.4 percent year-on-year to 344.86 rubles in June 2018.

Low prices stimulated a consumption increase in 2017 and first half of 2018. According to Russia's Ministry of Agriculture average consumer prices for red meat and poultry decreased by 2.3% (poultry by 6.6 percent, and pork by 1.9 percent). Sources report that per capita consumption of meat and meat products increased from 74 kg in 2016 to 75.7 kg in 2017, this exceeds the 73 kg of meat per year recommended by Russia's Ministry of Healthcare. Pork consumption in Russia is still below the level of developed countries. Further growth of pork consumption may continue as purchasing power increases, a scenario that is not anticipated in 2019.

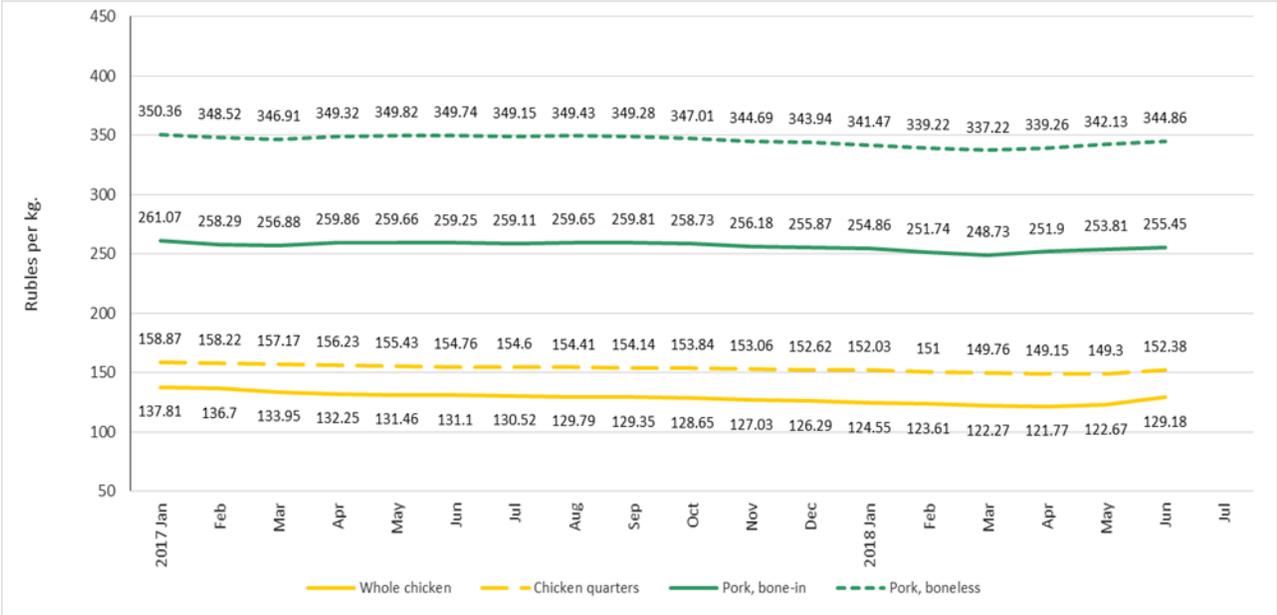
Annual inflation was at 2.5 percent in January-July 2018. The Ministry of Economic Development corrected its 2018 inflation forecast to 3.1 percent from the previous 2.8, and 2019 forecast to 4.3 percent from the previous 4.0.

On 27 July 2018, the Central Bank of Russia decided to keep the key rate at 7.25% per annum. The bank explained its decision as follows: "Though annual inflation remains below the target, it is tending to return to 4%. The Bank of Russia forecasts that consumer prices will grow by 3.5–4% year-on-year at the end of 2018 and annual inflation will temporarily overshoot 4% in 2019 due to the planned increase of the value added tax"<sup>8</sup>.

<sup>8</sup> Source: <https://cbr.ru/eng/press/keypr/>

The Ministry of Economic Development continues to forecast 1.4 percent GDP growth for 2019, and growth in real disposable income is expected to be below one percent. Some independent experts expect disposable incomes to actually fall in 2019 due to the increase in VAT tax.

Chart 12. Consumer Prices for Pork and Chicken in Russia in January 2017- June 2018



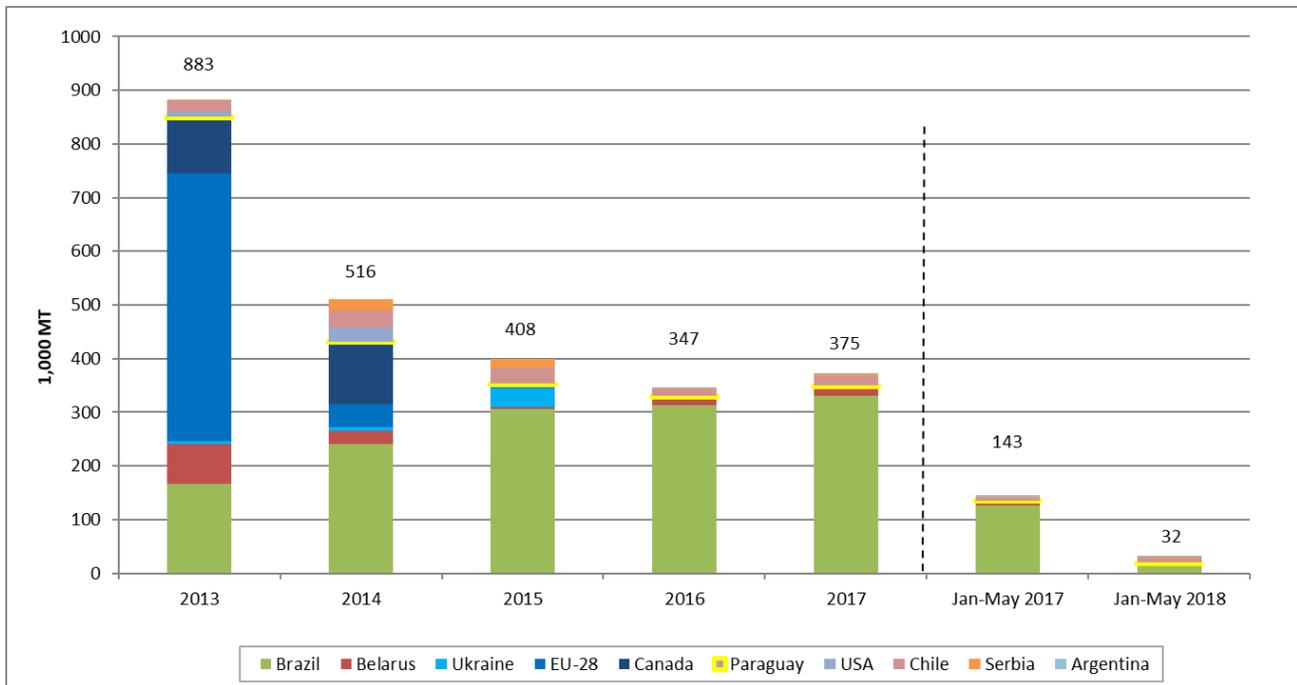
Source: Rosstat

**Pork Trade**

Pork imports are forecast at 40,000 MT (CWE) in 2019, a decline of 20,000 MT (CWE) compared to 2018 due to continued trade restrictions and growing local production. Pork exports are forecast at 50,000 MT (CWE) in 2019 and 45,000 MT in 2018. The Russian pork industry can now produce sufficient quantities to satisfy the domestic demand. Leading companies are even prepared to ship pork to new markets, but ASF remains the constraint for export growth.

Pork imports in 2018 are forecast at 60,000 MT (CWE), a decline of 315,000 MT (CWE) from 2017 due to withdrawal of Brazilian pork from the market and continued growth of local production. Brazil shipped 330,937 MT (CWE) of pork to Russia in 2017 and accounted for 88.2 percent of Russia’s pork imports. After Brazil was banned from the market, imports fell to 32,078 MT (CWE) in January-May 2018, a 77.6 percent decline compared to the same period in 2017. The value of the pork imports also declined 76.3 percent. In 2018, imports are expected to account for only 2 percent of Russia’s total pork consumption. Unlike the beef market, prices of imported pork do not have any influence on Russian domestic pork prices.

Chart 13 Russian Imports of Pork, CWE, Annual Series: 2013 - 2017, & Year To Date: 05/2017 & 05/2018 Quantity (MT); Major Suppliers



Source: Federal Customs Service of Russia

Russia's WTO Accession Protocol established tariff rate quotas (TRQ's) for pork. Russian importers are currently allowed to bring in 400,000 MT of pork and 30,000 MT of pork trimmings under the zero percent in-quota tariff rate. Out-of-quota volumes are not limited. However, the 65 percent tariff rate for out-of-quota volumes reduces the price competitiveness of imported pork. 2019 will be the last year of the tariff quota trade regime for pork. The import quota will be replaced by a flat top rate tariff of 25 percent as of January 1, 2020. The change of the trade regime is not expected to have any impact on the market due to the low utilization of the quota under current trade restrictions. In January-May 2018 in-quota pork imports were 19,300 MT, only 4.5 percent of quota has been utilized by importers.

Chile, Belarus, Serbia, Argentina, Paraguay, and Ukraine are continuing pork shipments to Russia, but this trade increased only marginally in 2018. Combined pork imports from all non-banned suppliers were 17,026 MT (CWE) during the period January to May 2018, a 5 percent increase from 16,080 MT (CWE) supplied during the same period in 2017.

## Production Tables

*Table 9. Livestock and Poultry Production Summary in January-June 2017 and 2018.*

	January- June 2017	January-June 2018	2017 to 2018 % change
<b>All Farm Types</b>			
Cattle and poultry production; live weight; million MT	6.5	6.8	4.2%
Raw Milk; million MT	15.3	15.5	1.6%
Eggs; billion pc	22.3	22.6	1.3%
Livestock count as of July, 1st 2017 and 2018, million head:			
Cattle	19.8	19.7	-0.1%
Including cows	8.4	8.3	-0.6%
Swine	23.7	24.7	4.5%
Sheep and goats	27.4	26.8	-2.3%
Poultry	582.9	574.1	-1.5%
<b>Agricultural Establishments</b>			
Cattle and poultry production; live weight; million MT	5.2	5.5	5.8%
Raw Milk; million MT	7.9	8.2	4.0%
Eggs; billion pc	17.7	18.1	2.3%
Livestock count as of January 1, 2017; million head:			
Cattle	8.449	8.39	-0.7%
Including cows	3.4	3.3	-1.1%
Swine	19.6	20.9	6.8%
Sheep and goats	5.0	4.8	-3.4%
Poultry	459.7	455.0	-1%

*Source: Rosstat*

*Table 10. List of 20 largest Russian pork-producing companies in 2017*

# in 2017 (2016)	Company Name	Pork Production in <b>2016</b> ; live weight; 1,000 MT	Pork Production in <b>2017</b> ; live weight; 1,000 MT	Change in production; Live weight 1,000 2017/16	Share in total industrial production; percent in <b>2017</b> (2016) **	Location
1	<a href="#">ABH</a> <a href="#">“Mirtatorg”</a>	409.0	415.16	6.2	10.88%	Belgorod Oblast, Kursk

						Oblast
2 (3)	<a href="#">“Cherkizovo” Group</a>	184.77	211.75	27.0	5.55%	Voronezh Oblast, Lipetsk Oblast, Tambov Oblast, Penza Oblast
3 (2)	<a href="#">"Rusagro” Group</a>	190.02	207.42	17.4	5.44%	Belgorod Oblast, Tambov Oblast
4 (4)	<a href="#">“Agro-Belogorje” Group</a>	164.62	178.9	14.3	4.69%	Belgorod Oblast
5 (5)	<a href="#">“Velikolukskiy Pork Plant” LTD</a>	131.02	175.01	44.0	4.59%	Pskov Oblast
6 (6)	<a href="#">“AgroProm Komplektatsia” Group</a>	115.72	163.16	47.4	4.28%	Kursk Oblast, Tver Oblast
7 (7)	<a href="#">“Sibirskaya Agrarnaya Gruppa” ZAO</a>	111.4	129.28	17.9	3.39%	Tomsk Oblast, Krasnoyarsk Krai, Tyumen Oblast, Kemerovo Oblast, Sverdlovsk Oblast
8 (8)	<a href="#">Agro Industrial Holding “KoPitania”</a>	98.54	106.52	8.0	2.79%	Tver Oblast, Novosibirsk Oblast, Saratov Oblast, Volgograd Oblast,
9 (10)	<a href="#">“Agroeko” LTD</a>	82.00	90.00	8.0	2.36%	Voronezh Oblast
10 (9)	<a href="#">“Agrofirma Ariant”</a>	89.12	87.07	-2.1	2.28%	Chelyabinsk Oblast

11(11)	<a href="#">“Agro Industrial Corporation Don”</a>	75.49	86.26	10.8	2.26%	Belgorod Oblast, Voronezh Oblast
12 (12)	<a href="#">“Ostankino” Group</a>	71.07	80.00	8.9	2.10%	Moscow Oblast, Smolenk Oblast
13 (13)	<a href="#">“Belgrankorm” LTD</a>	65.85	65.47	-0.4	1.72%	Belgorod Oblast, Novgorod Oblast
14 (14)	<a href="#">“Exima” Agro Industrial Holding</a>	64.00	61.5	-2.5	1.61%	Orel Oblast, Ivanovo Oblast
15 (17)	<a href="#">Agro Holding “Talina”</a>	46.8	57.74	10.9	1.51%	Republic of Mordovia, Ulyanovsk Oblast
16 (20)	<a href="#">“Corall”, LLC</a>	43.84	52.15	8.3	1.37%	Tverskaya Oblast
17 (16)	<a href="#">“Kamsky Bacon” LTD</a>	48.54	48.50	0.0	1.27%	Republic of Tatarstan
18 (18)	<a href="#">“Bashkirkskaya Meat Company” LLC (“Tavros”)</a>	46.73	48.08	1.4	1.26%	Republic of Bashkortostan
19 (15)	<a href="#">“Komos” Group</a>	52.64	46.67	-6.0	1.22%	Republic of Udmurtia, Perm Oblast
20 (N/A)	<a href="#">RBPI Group</a>	N/A	46.45	N/A	1.22%	Kaliningrad Oblast, Nizhniy Novgorod Oblast

---/ (19)	<a href="#">“Prodo Management” LTD</a>	44.61	44.6		1.17%	Omsk Oblast
--- /(21) 0	<a href="#">Agro Holding “Ohotno”</a>	35.00	N/A	N/A		
--- /(22)	<a href="#">“Zvenigovsky SPK” LTD</a>	38.10	N/A	N/A		Republic of Mari El
	<b>Top 20 producers; total</b>	<b>2135.75</b>	<b>2357.75</b>	<b>222</b>	<b>61.8 (60.1)</b>	

Source: [National Union of Swine Producers](#)

### Trade Tables

Table 11. Russian Imports of Beef, CWE, Annual Series: 2013-2017 & Year To Date: 05/2017 & 05/2018 Quantity (MT)

Partner country	Calendar Year					Jan-May 2017	Jan-May 2018	% Change Jan-May 2017/2018
	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017			
<b>World</b>	<b>1,023,196</b>	<b>932,021</b>	<b>622,348</b>	<b>521,836</b>	<b>515,699</b>	<b>199,690</b>	<b>193,830</b>	<b>-2.9%</b>
Brazil	434,887	433,649	229,795	180,741	192,029	76,318	10,320	<b>-86.5%</b>
Belarus*	206,548	181,304	178,388	202,427	189,782	70,504	83,863	<b>18.9%</b>
Paraguay	196,211	181,761	132,294	104,436	94,899	35,688	52,123	<b>46.1%</b>
India	0	0	13,470	8,795	13,055	4,847	13,765	<b>184.0%</b>
Uruguay	49,492	33,123	8,841	7,327	7,338	4,677	12,544	<b>168.2%</b>
Colombia	0	2,237	9,027	6,857	6,109	3,480	6,207	<b>78.4%</b>
Argentina	20,830	32,165	9,259	4,965	7,140	2,638	12,980	<b>392.0%</b>

Ukraine	23,965	19,375	35,507	1,164	781	227	0	<b>-100.0%</b>
Australia	37,930	3,054	0	0	0	0	0	<b>0.0%</b>
EU-28	45,064	37,710	167	108	150	41	68	<b>65.9%</b>
Others	8,269	7,642	5,599	5,016	4,416	1,270	1,960	<b>54.3%</b>

Source: Federal Customs Service of Russia; \*Belstat for 2013

Table 12. Russian Imports of Pork, CWE, Annual Series: 2013-2017 & Year To Date: 05/2017 & 05/2018 Quantity (MT)

	Calendar Year					Jan-May 2017	Jan-May 2018	% Change Jan-May 2017/2018
	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017			
<b>World</b>	<b>882,528</b>	<b>512,576</b>	<b>407,987</b>	<b>347,173</b>	<b>374,970</b>	<b>142,938</b>	<b>32,078</b>	<b>-77.6%</b>
Brazil	167,118	241,354	305,627	313,130	330,937	126,858	15,052	<b>-88.1%</b>
Chile	22,361	31,831	30,805	10,930	17,235	5,102	9,675	<b>89.6%</b>
Belarus*	72,919	21,571	4,792	10,419	13,455	6,078	2,599	<b>-57.2%</b>
Serbia	835	20,020	15,163	2,793	4,902	2,426	1,395	<b>-42.5%</b>
Argentina	0	0	744	1,130	2,403	252	1,332	<b>428.6%</b>
Paraguay	2,840	1,895	1,576	2,703	2,819	752	1,092	<b>45.2%</b>
EU-28	499,103	42,559	5,967	3,909	2,459	1,071	858	<b>-19.9%</b>
Ukraine	6,447	5,937	35,285	1,157	232	151	0	<b>-40.8%</b>
China	0	4,645	6,026	0	0	0	0	<b>0.0%</b>
Canada	103,169	115,213	0	0	0	0	0	<b>0.0%</b>
USA	7,718	25,935	0	0	0	0	0	<b>0.0%</b>
Others	18	1,616	2,002	1,002	528	248	75	<b>0.0%</b>

Source: Federal Customs Service of Russia; \*Belstat for 2013

Table 13. Russian Imports of Live Cattle, Annual Series: 2013-2017 & Year To Date: 05/2017 & 05/2018 Quantity (head)

Partner Country	Calendar Year					Jan-May 2017	Jan-May 2018	% Change Jan-May 2017/2018
	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017			
<b>World</b>	<b>131,542</b>	<b>74,647</b>	<b>93,795</b>	<b>62,920</b>	<b>65,637</b>	<b>17,411</b>	<b>49,884</b>	<b>186.51%</b>

EU-28	9,313	24,976	28,177	29,767	62,764	15,845	15,563	<b>-1.78%</b>
Netherlands	0	6,836	9,564	13,046	23,175	8,037	5,000	<b>-38%</b>
Germany	600	9,723	8,476	8,925	21,928	4,679	4,556	<b>-3%</b>
Denmark	3,462	3,115	3,017	2,480	8,851	1,443	2,312	<b>60.22%</b>
Hungary	3,513	1,864	2,556	3,651	6,611	1,199	2,898	<b>141.70%</b>
France	283	2,260	1,174	583	0	0	0	<b>N/A</b>
Slovakia	879	128	941	0	109	0	0	<b>N/A</b>
Belarus	107	574	5,811	5,794	2,686	1,564	2,395	<b>53.13%</b>
Australia	34,519	31,710	54,605	26,672	0	0	30,728	$\infty$
United States	51,534	16,386	3,427	0	2	2	1,099	<b>54850.00%</b>
Canada	1,587	216	5	0	17	0	0	<b>N/A</b>
Ukraine	3	360	1,436	540	148	0	99	$\infty$
Others	34,479	425	334	147	20	0	0	<b>N/A</b>

Table 14. Russian Imports of Live Swine, Annual Series: 2013-2017 & Year To Date: 05/2017 & 05/2018 Quantity (head)

Partner Country								
	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	Jan-May 2017	Jan-May 2018	% Change Jan-May 2017/2018
<b>World</b>	<b>88,869</b>	<b>7,606</b>	<b>2,431</b>	<b>8,358</b>	<b>5,608</b>	<b>1,508</b>	<b>501</b>	<b>-66.78%</b>
Belarus*	52,213	0	471	4,705	1,625	0	0	<b>0.00%</b>
EU-28	29,467	2,354	0	0	0	0	0	<b>0.00%</b>
<i>Denmark</i>	25,759	814	0	0	0	0	0	<b>0.00%</b>
<i>Estonia</i>	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	<b>0.00%</b>
<i>Ireland</i>	932	734	0	0	0	0	0	<b>0.00%</b>
<i>Germany</i>	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	<b>0.00%</b>
<i>Latvia</i>	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	<b>0.00%</b>
<i>Poland</i>	78	0	0	0	0	0	0	<b>0.00%</b>
Norway	0	465	583	181	43	43	25	<b>-41.86%</b>

Canada	6,838	3,508	1,377	3,305	3,823	1,465	476	<b>-67.51%</b>
United States	351	1,279	0	0	0	0	0	<b>0.00%</b>
Others	0	0	0	167	117	0	0	<b>0.00%</b>